

# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for  
Publication

## NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

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June 21, 1947

### N.C.A. Has Available Reprints of DDT Report

Reprints of the report on DDT which appears on pages 296 and 297 of this issue of the INFORMATION LETTER are available for circulation among cannery technicians' and fieldmen's staffs, and to other interested persons. Please address all requests for reprints to the Raw Products Bureau, National Canners Association, 1739 H Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

### U. S. Tin Stocks Shrink

United States stocks of tin on April 1, 1947, totalled 75,496 long tons, a decline of almost 19,000 tons from one year ago, the U. S. Department of Commerce reported yesterday. Tin consumption in the United States amounted to 22,780 tons during the first quarter of 1947, an increase of 670 tons over the consumption during the last quarter of 1946. If extension of controls beyond June 30 is not authorized by Congress, unrestricted consumption would deplete all available reserves before the end of the year, the report stated.

An amendment to the standard of identity for canned tomatoes has been issued by the Federal Security Administrator, effective September 12. For the full text of the amendment, please turn to page 301.

June 1, 1947, stocks of canned tomato juice, including tomato juice cocktail and mixtures containing 70 percent or more tomato juice, totalled 5,546,363 actual cases equivalent to 6,364,000 cases, basis 24/2's, and stocks of canned tomatoes on June 1, 1947, totalled 651,593 actual cases equivalent to 855,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. May, 1947, shipments of tomato juice totalled 847,000 cases, basis 24/2's, and shipments of canned tomatoes during the same month totalled 403,000 cases, basis 24/2's. Details will be carried in next week's INFORMATION LETTER.

### Bill Would Regulate Salmon Fishing in Alaskan Waters

Identical bills have been introduced in both the House and Senate to resolve the disagreement which has existed between the U. S. Department of the Interior and the Alaskan salmon fishing industry over the trapsites in Alaskan waters and related problems. The proposed legislation would establish the number of trapsites, fix the period and terms of trapsite leases, set up royalty rates, and preference percentages and take care of other problems of conflict between trap fishing and claimed Indian rights. The initial hearing was held on the proposed legislation last Wednesday when Under Secretary of Interior Warner W. Gardner presented his views on the bill to a subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

A summary of the proposed legislation, as prepared by Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug and contained in his letter transmitting the bill to Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, together with points of difference which remain between the salmon fishing industry and the department, are as follows: (a) Trapsites are (See *Regulate Salmon Fishing*, page 301)

### N.C.A. Mobile Laboratory Sets Up Headquarters in Illinois

The mobile field laboratories, National Canners Association, left Washington, D. C., on June 18 to initiate field survey studies on pea canning operations in Illinois and Wisconsin. The laboratories will be located at first in Eureka, Ill., and will make surveys in the adjacent areas during the approximate period, June 23 to June 27, after which they will proceed on to Rochelle, Ill., from which location they will conduct studies in northern Illinois. Additional locations and dates will be reported in the INFORMATION LETTER as the pack progresses.

### USDA Warns That Industrial Sugar Rationing Will Be Continued

Industrial sugar rationing continues in full force and effect, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced June 18. Industrial users are required to be registered with USDA, to apply for allotments or provisional allowances, and to use in the manufacture of their sugar-containing products only the sugar they obtain by surrender of ration evidences. Likewise, suppliers are prohibited from delivering sugar to industrial users except upon surrender of proper ration evidences, the Department stated.

## REPRINT OF REPORT ON DDT BY THE WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

In 1945 the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, in co-operation with the Wisconsin Canners Association and certain canning companies, began a study of DDT in crop residues and in animals fed on DDT-treated silage. Pea vines were treated with known amounts of DDT as they were put in the silage stack. The amount of DDT added (one pound per ton of silage) has since been found to be considerably higher than would result from field treatment at recommended rates.

Three important facts were evident from the 1945 experiments. (1) No ill effects were produced in livestock (dairy cows and sheep) when treated silage was fed, even when relatively large quantities of DDT were consumed. (2) Animals fed on treated silage showed moderate accumulations of DDT in body tissues and in milk. (3) The amount of DDT in pea silage decreased markedly during the fermentation and storage period.

### Experiments in 1946

In 1946 experiments were continued by treating growing crops in the field with commercial applications of DDT dusts. Both peas and corn were included in these tests. Canning peas were treated once with either a 3 percent or 5 percent DDT dust at both 35- and 50-pound rates per acre. Canning sweet corn was treated two and four times with 5 percent dusts at 20 to 35 pounds per acre per treatment.

Samples of pea vines from the 50-pound application taken immediately after treatment were found to contain 9 to 13 p.p.m. (parts per million) of DDT.<sup>1</sup> Samples taken near the top and outside of the silage stack on September 5, October 10, and November 10, 1946, averaged 6, 5, and 4 parts per million, respectively.

The pea ensilage was opened and samples of silage were taken from both the 3 and 5 percent treated vines within the stack on November 16. These samples were analyzed about December 1, and a reading of 3 p.p.m. of DDT was reported from both samples. Additional samples of silage were taken from the cutting faces of the silage stack on January 16 and February 15, 1947. When these samples were analyzed little or no DDT could be detected.

In a feeding test, a group of five cows was started December 1, 1946, and continued until May 12, 1947. The silage was fed at the daily rate of 3 percent of the cow's weight, averaging 37 pounds per cow and ranging from 30 to 45 pounds. Samples of milk were collected once from each of four cows and four times from a single cow. Milk samples showed the following amounts of DDT: February 15,

0.5 p.p.m.; February 28, 0.2 p.p.m.; March 26, 0.5 p.p.m., and April 15, 0.36 p.p.m. Samples collected from two other cows on February 28 and a fourth cow on March 26 showed 0.2 p.p.m., 0.2 p.p.m. and 0.5 p.p.m. DDT, respectively. Colostrum milk from a freshened cow on March 31 gave a reading of 0.34 p.p.m.

One of the experimental cows, a Guernsey weighing approximately 1,050 pounds, which had been eating 30 pounds of silage daily for 135 days, was slaughtered on April 15 and the muscle and fat analyzed for DDT. The results showed 0.4 p.p.m. of DDT in the muscle and 3.4 p.p.m. in the fat.

### Corn Silage Experiments

Three lots of treated corn silage were put up and used in feeding experiments. All were sampled on November 13, 1946 (approximately 40 days after ensiling) and on two subsequent dates, namely, February 10 and March 21, 1947. The results are given in the table below:

Table 1.—DDT in three lots of corn silage expressed in parts per million on the wet weight basis. (Corrections made for the untreated control)

Date sampled	Description of Silage		
	Fodder from 4 treatment plots	Fodder from 2 treatment plots	Husk and cob refuse from 4 treatment plots
Nov. 13, 1946	19.2	9.2	4.2
Feb. 10, 1947	0.2	8.2	1.2
Mar. 21, 1947	3.2	0.2	0.2

### Wisconsin Report on DDT

EDITOR'S NOTE: "The Progress Report from the DDT Project of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station" is being reprinted in full, since it is one of the first comprehensive scientific reports on the effects of DDT residues on pea vines and corn fodder when fed to dairy cows and other livestock. It is felt that this report should be of interest to packers of canned fruits and vegetables where these crops have been treated with the insecticide DDT. It should be re-emphasized that the Food and Drug Administration has not issued any DDT tolerances for canned foods (see INFORMATION LETTER for May 10, 1947, page 240).

In reproducing this report the National Canners Association is carrying out its established practice of bringing important scientific information to the attention of the canning industry.

In order to determine the possibility of DDT accumulating in animals fed on this silage, fifteen steers were divided into three pens of five animals each and one pen was put on each of the three lots on January 20, 1947. An effort was made to get them to utilize the maximum amount of corn silage, which averaged 32 pounds per animal per day. All animals were slaughtered on May 8, i.e., 108 days after the experiment was started. Fat and muscle tissues were saved from each animal for analyses. The results obtained to date are reported in the table below:

Table 2.—DDT in fat samples collected from steers fed on corn silage, expressed in parts per million on the wet weight basis. (Corrections made for the untreated control)

Description of Silage		
Fodder from 4 treatment plots	Fodder from 2 treatment plots	Husk and cob refuse from 4 treatment plots
6.9	1.9	...
16.9	0.9	...
11.9	...	16.9
7.9	0.9	8.9
14.9	3.9	26.9

The high-DDT sweet corn silage described in column two of Table 1 was used in a feeding experiment with three dairy cows, beginning on January 20. These cows consumed an average of 32 pounds of silage per cow per day. Five samples of milk from these cows were analyzed and the results are given below in tabular form:

Table 3.—DDT in milk from cows fed corn silage from plots treated four times with 5 percent DDT dust.

Date of collection	DDT in p.p.m. as determined on wet weight basis*
Feb. 20, 1947	0.5
Mar. 4, 1947	0.4
Mar. 26, 1947	0.5
April 15, 1947	0.3
April 30, 1947	0.7

\*These values are undoubtedly higher than actual. A sample of milk from a cow which had been fed no DDT gave a reading by this method of 0.2 p.p.m.

The results reported above from animal products have been recalculated on the dry-weight basis for comparison with the tentative tolerance of 7 p.p.m. now in effect on apples and pears when calculated on the same basis. These comparisons are shown in Table 4.

These data are based on the 1946 crop year and variations because of seasonal differences and other factors may be expected to occur in the amounts of DDT remaining on treated crops and later appearing in animal products when treated crops are fed. Presumably any effect of DDT on man

<sup>1</sup>All DDT determinations made by the Seehausen-Haller Method.

Table 4.—Estimated DDT residues in dairy products and meat samples from recent Wisconsin experiments, compared with the tolerance of 7 parts per million on apples and pears calculated on the dry weight basis.

Material	DDT in p.p.m.	Assumptions on which dry weight calculations are based.
Wet basis	Dry basis	
Apples	7.0	38.92
Pears	7.0	43.75
Milk	0.5	3.9
Milk fat		12.5
Butter		4 per cent fat (in whole milk)
Cheese		11.6
Beef fat	26.9	80 per cent fat—86 per cent dry matter
Beef muscle	0.4	5.7
		30 per cent fat—65 per cent dry matter
		90 per cent dry matter
		37 per cent dry matter

would be determined by the DDT content and the quantity of a specific food consumed.

The above results on corn silage were all obtained from samples treated relatively late in the season for the control of second-generation borers. A seed corn field in Outagamie County was treated four times with 5 percent DDT dust at 40 pounds per acre during the month of July, 1946, for the control of first-generation borers. The "male" rows from this field were ensiled and the silage was sampled on April 4, 1947. This sample analyzed 0.2 p.p.m. of DDT on the wet weight basis.

#### Summary

1. Pea vines and corn plants, when treated in the field with DDT dusts at the recommended rates and concentrations, showed appreciable but usually small quantities of DDT in the crop residues.

2. Silage made from both pea vines and corn showed definite and fairly consistent decreases in their DDT content during the fermentation and storage processes, prior to the time they would normally be fed.

3. Dairy cows, steers and sheep fed on DDT-treated pea and corn silage showed no symptoms of ill effects of any kind, even when much higher levels of DDT were consumed than will be present on crops treated at recommended rates.

4. The milk from two groups of dairy cows fed on treated pea silage and treated corn silage, respectively, consistently showed levels of DDT in the milk which are so low that they appear to be insignificant (0.5 p.p.m. or less on corrected basis).

5. The fat of steers fed on DDT-treated corn silage in a prolonged feeding experiment showed appreciable levels of DDT. Six animals out of 12 showed net levels in the kidney fat in excess of 7 p.p.m. on the wet weight basis, the tentative DDT tolerance established for apples and pears by the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

#### Conclusion

These results indicate that under Wisconsin conditions DDT can be used on peas for aphid control and on corn for borer control at the rates recommended by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, without detrimental effects to livestock fed on the

treated crop residues. The comparisons of DDT on a dry weight basis shown in Table 4 reveal that none of the animal products tested by the Wisconsin Station in these experiments (1946-47) contain as much DDT on a dry weight basis as is allowed on apples and pears by the tentative 7 p.p.m. (wet weight basis) established by the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

It must be kept in mind that as yet the federal and State agencies responsible for food regulations have not established official DDT tolerances for any food products, except the tentative

level of 7 p.p.m. that has been set for apples and pears by the Federal Food and Drug Administration. The Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station has no authority to establish DDT tolerances. It is hoped that past results, the findings presented herein, and future data from the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station and other agencies, will provide a basis upon which State and Federal regulatory agencies can establish definite DDT tolerances in or on foods for human consumption.

## Forthcoming Meetings

June 22-26—National Association Retail Grocers, Annual Convention, San Francisco, Calif.

June 23-27—American Home Economics Association, 38th Annual Meeting, St. Louis, Mo.

June 23-July 3—Ozark Canners Association, Technicians School, Fayetteville, Ark.

June 23-24—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Mid-year Meeting, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

July 9-18—Indiana Canners Association, Mold Count School, Horticulture Department, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

July 23-August 1—Association of New York State Canners Inc., Mold Count School, Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

November 6-7—Ozark Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Connor Hotel, Joplin, Mo.

November 10-12—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 39th Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.

November 20-21—Indiana Canners Association, Fall Convention, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Fall Convention, Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 13-17—National Food Brokers Association, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 16-17—National Pickle Packers Association, Winter Meeting, New York, N. Y.

January 18-23—National Canners Association, Annual Convention (hotel to be announced), Atlantic City, N. J.

January 18-23—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 19—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

## Home Economics

### N.C.A. Home Economists to Attend AHEA Convention

The American Home Economics Association will convene at St. Louis, Mo., for its 38th annual meeting the week of June 23. The meeting will be preceded by a meeting of home economists in business with a program planned for this particular group June 21 and 22.

The American Home Economists Association has a membership of approximately 17,000. Attending the convention will be home economists engaged in teaching, extension work, scientific research, school lunch service, consumer projects, government work, editorial work with newspapers and magazines, women's radio programs and other allied work.

In addition to general sessions there will be numerous meetings having specialized programs giving recent developments in various phases such as school lunch, housing, nutrition, consumer projects and legislation.

The staff of the National Canners Association's Home Economics Division will attend the convention. A number of conferences have been arranged with foods people who will be attending the meeting.

## Statistics

### Canned Green and Wax Beans

Civilian stocks of green and wax beans on June 1, 1947, were 1,866,000 cases and shipments during May, 1947, totaled 472,000 cases, basis 24/2's, the Association's Division of Statistics reported this week. These compare with June 1, 1946, civilian stocks of 1,297,000 cases, including unshipped supplies remaining from the new pack which totaled 1,992,000 cases to June 1, and May, 1946, shipments of 1,263,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to a report of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The table shown below is based on reports from canners who packed about 87 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting:

Areas	Total civilian stocks		Shipments During Cases
	Cases	Cases	
<b>Northeast</b>			
Green.....	457,665	308,738	55,957
Wax.....	133,464	88,433	45,031
<b>Middle-Atlantic</b>			
Green.....	557,107*	499,520	57,587
Wax.....	12,727	11,200	1,527
<b>Midwest</b>			
Green.....	116,167	75,123	41,044
Wax.....	15,831	7,611	8,220
<b>Western</b>			
Green.....	341,820	261,802	70,928
Wax.....	3,443	1,312	2,131
<b>Southern</b>			
Green.....	585,410	426,958	158,481
Wax.....	18,500*	14,762	3,743
<b>Total United States</b>			
Green.....	3,058,208*	1,662,231	395,977
Wax.....	183,965*	123,318	60,647

\* Revised.

### Stocks of Canned Peas

The carryover of canned peas in canners' hands on June 1, 1947, amounted to 4,572,441 actual cases, equivalent to 4,676,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. This compares with the June 1, 1946, carryover in canners' hands of 385,949 actual cases, equivalent to 398,000 standard cases. The increase in canner carryover amounted to nearly 4,300,000 cases, basis 24/2's.

Civilian shipments out of canners' hands for the 1946-47 season totaled 36,280,000 cases, basis 24/2's, or about

700,000 cases larger than those for the previous season which amounted to 35,562,000 cases. For the first 11 months of the season exports exceeded those for the corresponding months of the 1945-46 season by 650,000 cases. Furthermore, distributor holdings of canned peas have increased sharply over last year as indicated by a recent Department of Commerce report showing May 1, 1947 distributor stocks as 11,204,000 cases compared with 6,590,000 cases a year earlier. The apparent domestic consumption for the 1946-47 season has been less than last year even though shipments out of canners' hands have been larger.

The following table, showing the June 1, 1947 carryover of canned peas with comparisons, is based on reports from canners who packed about 84 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting:

	Supply, Stocks and Shipments (Basis 24/2's)	
	1945-46	1946-47
Civilian carryover stocks, Cases	Cases	Cases
August 1.....	100,000	100,000
Pack.....	28,237,000	30,951,000
Total supply.....	28,337,000	31,051,000
Government purchases.....	750,000	*1,270,000
Civilian supply.....	27,587,000	29,781,000
Civilian stocks, June 1.....	560,000	1,515,000
Shipments during May.....	900,000	1,062,000
Shipments, Aug. 1-June 1.....	27,027,000	28,266,000

\* Announced government procurement.

### Stocks and Shipments by Areas (Actual Cases)

	Total civilian stocks			Civilian shipments May, 1947
	May 1, 1947	June 1, 1947	Cases	
<b>New York and Maine</b>				
Alaskas.....	11,784	11,518	271	
Sweets.....	503,525	494,633	98,802	
<b>Mid-Atlantic:</b>				
Alaskas.....	399,100	277,783	21,377	
Sweets.....	175,891	174,003	1,888	
<b>Mid-West:</b>				
Alaskas.....	988,978	806,233	182,745	
Sweets.....	1,870,280	1,504,356	374,924	
<b>Western:</b>				
Alaskas.....	52,321	42,070	10,242	
Sweets.....	1,502,700	1,261,841	240,850	

### Total U. S.:

Alaskas.....	1,352,243	1,137,608	214,635
Sweets.....	4,151,396	3,434,833	716,563

### Stocks of Canned Sweet Corn

Civilian stocks of canned sweet corn in canners' hands on June 1, 1947, as compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, totaled 1,571,335 actual cases, equivalent to 1,515,000 cases, basis 24/2's. This compares with

stocks on June 1, 1946, of 560,000 cases, basis 24/2's.

Shipments by canners during May, 1947, were 1,062,000 cases, basis 24/2's, compared with May shipments last year of 900,000 cases. Shipments for the current season from August 1 to June 1, amounted to 28,266,000 standard cases, or slightly more than shipments for the corresponding period of the 1945-46 season of 27,027,000 cases.

The following table showing June 1 stocks with comparisons is based on reports from canners packing about 87 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting:

### Supply, Stocks and Shipments

	1945-46		1946-47	
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
Civilian carryover stocks, Cases				
August 1.....	100,000	100,000		
Pack.....	28,237,000	30,951,000		
Total supply.....	28,337,000	31,051,000		
Government purchases.....	750,000	*1,270,000		
Civilian supply.....	27,587,000	29,781,000		
Civilian stocks, June 1.....	560,000	1,515,000		
Shipments during May.....	900,000	1,062,000		
Shipments, Aug. 1-June 1.....	27,027,000	28,266,000		

\* Announced government procurement.

### Stocks and Shipments by Areas (Actual Cases)

	Total civilian stocks			Civilian shipments May, 1947
	May 1, 1947	June 1, 1947	Cases	
<b>Eastern States:</b>				
Cream style—				
White.....	28,160	15,071	13,089	
Golden.....	372,557	236,802	135,755	
Whole grain—				
Golden.....	179,065	130,977	48,088	
White.....	9,316	7,175	2,141	
Total.....	569,098	300,025	199,073	
<b>Western States:</b>				
Cream style—				
White.....	179,862	100,861	79,001	
Golden.....	974,540	633,927	340,613	
Whole grain—				
Golden.....	936,641	433,243	503,308	
White.....	36,480	13,279	23,201	
Total.....	2,716,621	1,571,335	1,145,266	
Total U. S. ....	3,127,523	1,181,310	946,213	

### Cranberry Sauce Pack

The following table, as compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, compares the 1946-47 and 1945-46 packs of cranberries and cranberry sauce by can sizes.

Sizes	Number per case		1945-46		1946-47	
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
No. 300.....	24	2,492	330	5,695	765	
No. 10.....	6	75	558	235	619	
Misc. Tin.....			29,218	97,097		
Misc. Glass.....			190,513	282,880		
Total.....			2,785,619	6,812,261		

## Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Stocks Decreasing Slightly

Stocks of frozen fruits in cold storage on June 1, 1947, totaled 318 million pounds compared with 320 million a month earlier and 278 million pounds on June 1, 1946, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week. The small decrease in holdings from May 1 results in the increase in holdings of frozen strawberries which increased from 18 to 46 million pounds.

Frozen vegetable stocks in cold storage on June 1, 1947, totaled 231 million pounds compared with 248 million on May 1, and 146 million pounds on June 1, 1946.

Cold storage holdings of 4 vegetables—lima beans, snap beans, sweet corn and green peas—on June 1 of this year totaled 100 million pounds compared with 116 million on May 1, and 41 million pounds on June 1, 1946.

Frozen fruit and vegetable stocks by commodities for June 1, 1947 with comparisons, as reported by the USDA, are shown in the following table:

	June 1, 1947	May 1, 1947	June 1, 1946
FROZEN FRUITS	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Apples.....	46,001	50,972	49,162
Blackberries.....	11,572	12,716	9,813
Cherries.....	31,015	37,842	10,002
Young, Logan, Boysen, etc.....	8,591	10,005	4,007
Raspberries.....	12,203	13,879	7,457
Strawberries.....	45,533	17,675	36,680
Grapes.....	6,208	7,818	8,913
Plums and prunes.....	12,328	18,380	11,606
Peaches.....	39,592	44,119	44,042
Fruit juices and purees.....	22,556	34,498	21,159
Apricots.....	19,185	20,651	20,332
Blueberries.....	10,068	11,246	11,579
All other fruits.....	53,145	54,848	43,174
Total.....	318,179	319,718	278,100
FROZEN VEGETABLES			
Asparagus.....	17,808	12,894	13,866
Beans, lima.....	10,400	13,013	5,325
Beans, snap.....	12,487	15,544	8,040
Broccoli.....	15,857	17,406	15,093
Cauliflower.....	8,129	8,046	5,454
Corn, sweet.....	21,053	24,321	8,996
Peas, green.....	55,699	62,741	31,317
Spinach.....	25,710	26,144	24,436
Brussels sprouts.....	6,365	6,815	3,076
Pumpkin and squash.....	8,304	8,854	5,105
Baked beans.....	158	202	743
Vegetable puree.....	334	171	654
All other vegetables.....	46,621	51,944	35,595
Total.....	290,515	247,795	144,573

## Rail and Boat Shipments of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Rail and boat shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables (exclusive of white potatoes) totaled 16,059 cars for the week ending June 14, 1947,

according to a report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These shipments are about the same as those for the preceding week but substantially below last year's level.

The following table, compiled from a report of the USDA Production and Marketing Administration, gives comparisons of carlot shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables:

VEGETABLES	Week ending—		
	June 14, 1947	June 7, 1947	June 15, 1946
	Carloads	Carloads	Carloads
Beans, snap and lima	97	160	122
Tomatoes.....	1,349	1,612	1,832
Green peas.....	81	37	123
Spinach.....	4	8	8
Others.....	4,896	5,780	4,881
FRUITS			
Citrus.....	3,679	3,756	3,832
Other.....	5,973	4,900	8,235
Total.....	16,059	16,253	19,033

## Distributors' Stocks of Canned Fruits, Vegetables, and Juices

Wholesale stocks of 55 canned fruit, vegetable, juice, and baby food items totaled 92 million cases on May 1, 6.3 million cases fewer than on April 1 of this year but 31.3 million more than on May 1, 1946, and 31 million cases more than the 1943-1945 May 1 average, the Bureau of the Census announced this week. Stocks are expressed in terms of standard cases and include inventories in warehouses of retail food chains as well as those of grocery wholesalers.

The statistics were obtained from a sample of grocery wholesalers and food chains. A complete detailed analysis, from which this summary was prepared, of the May 1 position and outlook for canned foods is being prepared by the Department of Commerce, it was reported.

This is the last of a series of reports covering 55 canned food items. Beginning with June 1, only 14 items are covered; beans, peas, corn, tomatoes, peaches, pears, pineapple, apricots, mixed fruits, tomato juice, grapefruit juice, orange juice, blended citrus juices, and pineapple juice. A preliminary report of May 1 inventories of the 14 items (in terms of actual cases) was issued on May 29. Data as presented here for the items include some revisions, the Bureau said.

Stocks of wholesale distributors and warehouses of retail chains for May 1, 1947, April 1, 1947, and May 1, 1946, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, are shown in the table in the next column (basis 24 2/3's for fruits and 24 2/3's for other items).

## Stocks of Wholesale Distributors and Warehouses of Retail Chains

Commodities	May 1, 1947	Apr. 1, 1947	May 1, 1946
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
<b>Fruits:</b>			
Apples and crabapples.....	1,324	1,403	127
Applesauce.....	1,066	1,143	100
Apricots.....	2,043	2,238	196
Berries.....	155	188	13
Cherries (red sour).....	193	232	3
Cherries, other.....	355	380	57
Cranberries and sauce.....	330	360	40
Figs.....	194	207	44
Grapefruit segments.....	683	638	272
Other citrus sections.....	52	30	(1)
Mixed fruits.....	823	1,011	261
Peaches.....	4,144	4,761	1,000
Pears.....	832	901	532
Pineapple.....	260	291	432
Plums and prunes.....	1,631	1,724	371
Other fruits.....	38	12	5
Total.....	14,123	15,519	3,513
<b>Juices:</b>			
Apple and Sweet cider.....	822	903	249
Apricot, peach, and pear.....	295	323	19
Grape.....	709	563	174
Grapefruit.....	2,870	2,664	5,652
Orange.....	2,105	1,923	3,001
Blended citrus.....	1,123	1,080	2,102
Other citrus juices.....	374	389	(1)
Pineapple.....	288	271	400
Prune.....	407	430	664
Other fruit and berry.....	37	47	202
Tomato and vegetable combinations.....	8,237	8,982	4,145
Other vegetable juices.....	118	120	141
Total.....	17,385	17,685	16,539
<b>Vegetables, seasonal:</b>			
Asparagus.....	846	971	113
Beans, green and wax.....	4,740	5,362	3,243
Beans, lima.....	260	318	141
Beets.....	1,480	1,597	1,976
Carrots.....	959	970	1,077
Corn.....	8,845	9,644	5,728
Greens, leafy (except spinach).....	757	818	1,053
Mixed vegetables.....	1,124	1,202	985
Peas.....	11,204	12,012	6,500
Pumpkin and squash.....	1,803	1,873	308
Spinach.....	1,757	1,799	2,115
Tomatoes.....	5,266	5,832	1,129
Total.....	39,042	42,308	24,458
<b>Vegetables, nonseasonal:</b>			
Beans, dry.....	3,553	3,660	4,141
Potatoes, sweet.....	1,467	1,548	867
Potatoes, white.....	67	64	124
Sauerkraut.....	1,523	1,708	1,822
Tomato soup.....	1,526	1,777	761
All other soups.....	4,750	4,881	2,735
Tomato catsup and chili sauce.....	1,973	2,032	770
Tomato paste.....	1,039	1,144	575
Tomato sauces.....	1,810	1,706	882
Tomato pulp and puree.....	1,960	2,025	1,189
Other vegetables.....	590	644	353
Total.....	20,075	21,288	14,109
<b>Baby foods:</b>			
Custards (including fruit desserts).....	134	140	192
Fruits.....	497	533	564
Meats.....	366	386	413
Vegetables.....	456	478	558
Total.....	1,453	1,537	1,827
Total all commodities.....	92,078	98,427	60,806

## Latest Canned Food Export and Import Statistics, with Comparisons

	April, 1946		April, 1947		Jan.-Apr., 1946		Jan.-Apr., 1947	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
<b>Exports</b>								
Meats, total	43,887,312	\$12,729,625	1,895,645	\$830,459	430,083,180	\$114,124,817	14,514,633	\$5,382,620
Beef, corned, etc.	11,006,023	2,805,457	68,393	24,365	79,711,629	21,046,828	285,935	80,757
Tushonka	3,734,083	1,626,601			19,180,272	7,985,825	4,290,736	1,782,748
Pork	7,703,116	2,694,181	1,228,427	568,108	26,989,001	9,897,233	3,348,832	1,575,689
Sausage, bologna, franks, etc.	4,602,587	1,629,980	109,019	80,640	33,184,703	10,932,170	3,312,732	1,142,630
Other meat	16,000,603	3,970,316	429,806	157,387	269,017,584	64,242,732	3,276,398	800,805
Vegetables, total	29,706,708	1,483,545	8,728,918	1,125,271	104,084,522	7,179,374	40,723,520	6,139,081
Asparagus	323,066	140,681	232,625	64,186	1,102,254	255,140	3,315,664	843,358
Beans, baked and with pork	265,828	26,532	783,049	92,313	3,735,221	445,538	3,808,692	471,976
Corn	610,085	68,364	301,056	35,803	1,864,086	306,329	2,205,802	284,601
Pens	1,784,075	180,566	502,416	56,734	5,491,246	588,243	4,145,414	429,761
Soups	808,294	151,307	644,281	116,594	4,015,882	1,191,524	5,450,486	927,226
Tomatoes			55,247	9,285			451,107	68,483
Tomato paste and puree	1,069,722	113,804	2,167,820	284,348	2,721,484	348,544	6,230,095	1,000,922
Tomato juice	21,743,392	446,512	220,854	19,338	67,077,956	2,030,730	2,357,330	197,098
Catsup, etc.	565,831	94,877	647,613	128,171	3,528,899	614,909	3,488,181	707,910
Other vegetables and juices	2,225,005	251,809	3,153,357	318,439	14,547,404	1,500,417	9,230,749	1,207,656
Condensed milk	10,809,172	1,839,265	7,274,574	1,325,709	41,501,027	7,050,593	25,152,808	4,712,119
Evaporated milk	82,005,265	9,634,281	23,533,627	3,246,276	388,926,742	45,220,680	101,113,976	14,927,894
Fish:								
Salmon	8,337,385	2,180,849	24,429,428	6,386,701	45,026,301	11,170,053	45,006,036	11,994,777
Sardines	4,311,108	500,710	4,385,817	860,460	45,720,505	7,724,937	40,014,531	5,740,103
Cod, haddock, lake, pollock, cusk			2,440,533	277,948	730	187	3,404,031	363,386
Herring	1,120,840	165,230	856,301	96,394	1,620,467	244,783	1,175,976	139,014
Other fish, except shellfish	500,235	179,275	1,822,285	338,858	8,092,215	1,182,370	7,250,682	1,395,922
Shellfish:								
Shrimp	1,067	837	214,961	244,944	8,273	4,972	529,592	581,636
Other shellfish	105,605	36,936	951,412	225,159	620,806	229,157	4,527,554	1,133,991
Fruits, total	8,393,637	1,001,430	11,876,959	1,511,754	33,948,316	4,505,009	133,564,397	17,631,403
Grapefruit	32,062	5,389	5,147,897	488,704	55,808	9,157	42,476,988	4,304,301
Berries	21,250	6,138	49,816	10,453	312,530	47,033	271,624	55,418
Apples and sauce	53,519	9,213	323,298	40,649	349,652	48,060	966,179	134,805
Grapes					538	95		
Apricots	5,683,753	606,736	1,279,180	150,445	12,681,517	1,622,373	16,326,723	1,935,051
Cherries	95,076	18,841	86,947	23,333	344,323	69,961	521,242	133,590
Prunes and plums	95,680	11,614	429,290	60,126	347,108	41,063	4,660,569	531,353
Peaches	982,038	118,115	1,445,876	196,060	7,231,107	889,308	28,011,608	3,561,438
Pears	729,585	103,815	1,287,478	212,548	4,081,567	508,722	12,938,230	2,251,403
Pineapple	447,599	53,713	811,507	154,776	4,002,862	512,653	9,412,954	1,518,869
Fruit salad and cocktail	406,991	57,920	840,241	150,388	3,272,336	514,794	16,384,332	2,917,017
Other fruits	46,086	7,896	177,411	34,272	1,268,968	150,500	1,503,849	288,008
Fruit juices* (in gallons):								
Pineapple	165,153	134,259	22,426	26,499	291,758	232,488	389,810	346,895
Grapefruit	1,042,771	657,860	597,608	261,818	5,250,030	1,970,469	2,212,341	995,538
Orange	480,065	343,065	744,148	1,179,238	2,285,674	1,349,247	2,094,001	2,924,801
Other fruit juices	282,355	317,332	621,710	425,707	1,521,890	1,191,128	1,981,007	1,513,413
<b>Imports</b>								
Meat:								
Beef	52,264	9,473	203	68	158,499	39,793	986,313	285,047
Other meats	43,801	12,016	2,894	933	113,103	33,858	28,921	5,404
Milk, condensed and evaporated	4,866	522	528	63	629,029	58,153	832	120
Fish:								
Packed in oil:								
Sardines	883,983	348,088	962,626	322,637	6,833,892	3,009,808	6,514,443	2,530,872
Anchovies	350,814	283,602	21,716	16,233	1,472,707	1,129,029	172,253	124,262
Other fish in oil	1,037,197	413,625	1,000,046	515,638	1,990,575	814,887	2,811,039	1,387,177
Other fish not in oil	700,254	203,595	1,343,632	280,431	1,548,370	494,492	3,167,646	774,348
Shellfish:								
Clams and oysters	33,645	20,861	4,940	5,412	158,103	89,957	54,607	55,331
Lobsters	8,466	10,290	5,964	7,847	198,107	188,166	64,893	75,442
Vegetables:								
Pimientos	574,838	216,975	13,482	3,818	1,054,712	407,893	27,376	8,399
Tomatoes	1,392	215	232,250	24,829	15,254	923	2,883,656	357,889
Tomato paste and sauce	1,381	376	30,235	7,174	3,491	713	197,063	37,933
Other vegetables	19,331	4,866	23,533	4,044	240,951	40,226	103,262	21,792
Fruit:								
Pineapple, dutiable	1,418,030	230,631	2,957,878	371,942	3,761,598	563,895	7,021,375	962,374

(a) Including concentrates.

## Census Bureau Releases Data on Food Exports and Imports

Exports and imports of canned foods by commodities for April, 1946, and April, 1947, and cumulative for the period January through April, 1946, and for the same four months of this year, are shown on the preceding page. This information was compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics from the foreign trade figures of the Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

## Meat Canning During May Drops from 1946 Average

The quantity of meat used in canned meat and meat food products processed under federal inspection in May, 1947, totaled 89 million pounds compared with 150 million in May last year, according to a report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The totals for the first 5 months of this year are 636 million pounds compared with 801 million for the corresponding months of 1946.

The quantity of meat used in canning processed under federal inspection for May, 1947, with comparisons, is shown below:

	May	Jan.-May	
	1946	1947	
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Beef.....	14,272	8,246	61,400
Pork.....	71,800	27,678	311,578
Sausage.....	5,787	9,081	33,205
Soup.....	31,044	26,574	201,800
Other.....	27,342	17,037	193,292
Total....	150,245	88,610	801,293
			635,942

### REGULATE SALMON FISHING

(Concluded from page 295)

in 1948 and thereafter to be leased by the Secretary. The leases will be granted to existing operators on a preferential basis ranging from 100 percent to those with 20 or less sites down to 75 percent to those with 40 or more sites. These leases will expire in 1963, and will contain no provisions for extension or for renewal.

(b) Two collateral requirements and exceptions are made: (1) the surrendered trapsites must average at least one-third the productivity of all sites of the operator; (2) the operator may keep, under 10-year leases and free of the reduction requirement, those sites which are appurtenant to an optioned cannery.

(c) An optioned cannery is one which the operator declares to be available for purchase, with the appurtenant trapsites, at the appraised value of the physical assets of the cannery. The option may be exer-

cised by any Alaskan community within 5 years; if not exercised, the operator may sell on his own terms, at any time within the next 5 years, to anyone who will not thereby control more than 20 trapsites. The purchaser, in either case, will receive 15-year leases to the trapsites. This provision protects the operator forced to surrender a number of traps from a forced sale of his cannery, and at the same time affords an opportunity to a few native communities markedly to improve their economic condition.

(d) Surrendered trapsites, newly opened sites, and those upon which the original leases have expired will be auctioned, upon sealed bids, by the Secretary for 15-year non-renewable leases. Preference shall be given to Alaskan communities. No lease shall permit one operator to control more than 20 sites.

(e) Since the leases have a defined life, and except for the initial preferential leases, are bid in on the basis of their value, there are no anti-speculation limitations upon assignment. No assignment can be made, however, which would increase the total sites to more than 20. Primarily to preserve a market for the present small operators and for those in the more remote Western waters an aggregate exception of 2 assignments in Southeastern Alaska and 10 in all Alaskan waters is allowed.

(f) The Secretary under the bill would collect each year from every trapsite lessee a royalty of 5 percent of the value of the first 500,000 salmon, and 7 percent of the salmon in excess of that amount. Territorial taxes on traps, or trap-caught salmon, may be offset against 50 percent of this royalty. One-half of the revenues, less the offset, are to be paid to the Territory.

(g) Leases to trapsites where the traps are anchored within any area finally determined to be subject to exclusive native possessory rights will nevertheless continue for their term, except that the royalties collected from the lease shall be paid to the native village or individual having the possessory rights.

The chief points of difference which remain between the salmon industry and the Department of Interior with regard to the proposed legislation are as follows:

(1) *Lease Terms.* The draft of bill provides for 15-year lease terms. The industry considers 20 years to be the shortest period acceptable to it, in order to amortize existing investments in trapsites.

(2) *Royalty Rates.* The proposed bill calls for royalty rates of 5 and 7 percent for trap-caught fish, the latter rate applicable to fish in excess of 500,000 per operator. The industry considers 2½ and 4 percent a fairer figure.

(3) *Preference Percentages.* The proposed bill calls for a 90 percent lease preference for operators controlling from 21 to 29 trapsites, 80 percent for those controlling from 30 to 39 sites, and 75 percent for those controlling 40 or more sites. The companies affected believe that 90, 85 and 80 percent would be a fairer figure to apply to these several categories.

(4) *Applicability after 1963.* The proposed bill would continue in operation indefinitely and the 15-year preference leases, upon their expiration in 1963, would be put up for leasing under sealed bids every 15 years thereafter. The present trap operators believe that this legislation, admittedly a considerable innovation, should not deal with the disposition, if any, of trapsites after 1963 and that the Congress prior thereto should reexamine the problem and make such disposition as then should seem sound.

## Standards

### Standard of Identity for Canned Tomatoes Amended

The Federal Security Administrator on June 14 through an announcement in the *Federal Register* issued an amendment to the definitions and standard of identity for canned tomatoes permitting the use, as optional ingredients, of certain calcium salts in addition to calcium chloride. Calcium chloride is the only calcium salt presently permitted under the existing standard. The amended standard of identity for canned tomatoes becomes effective on September 12.

The new standard was arrived at after a hearing which was held on March 20 and after the publication in the *Federal Register* on May 6 of the proposed findings of fact and a proposed amendment to the standard of identity of canned tomatoes.

After stating the findings of fact, the amended regulation concludes:

*It is ordered, That, § 53.40 Canned tomatoes; identity; label statement of optional ingredients be amended as follows:*

1. That subparagraph (4) of paragraph (a) be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

(4) Purified calcium chloride, calcium sulfate, calcium citrate, monocalcium phosphate, or any two or more of these calcium salts, in a quantity reasonably necessary to firm the tomatoes, but in no case such that the amount of the calcium contained in such salts is more than 0.026 percent of the weight of the finished canned tomatoes.

2. That the third sentence in paragraph (b) be deleted and the following substituted therefor: "When one or more of the optional ingredients designated in paragraph (a) (4) of this section is present, the label shall bear the statement 'Trace of \_\_\_\_\_ Added' or 'With Added Trace of \_\_\_\_\_', the blank being filled in with the words "Calcium Salt" or "Calcium Salts" as the case may be, or with the name or names of the particular calcium salt or salts added.

The amendments hereby promulgated shall become effective on the ninetieth day following the date of publication of this order in the *Federal Register*.

## Congress

### General Labor Legislation

The Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley bill) was vetoed on June 20 by President Truman, and the House, by a vote of 331 to 88, voted to override the President's veto. As the INFORMATION LETTER went to press, the Senate had tried unsuccessfully to obtain unanimous consent to vote on the measure before 5 p. m. today, but because of this failure a final vote will not be expected until some time next week.

### Farm Labor

Both the Senate and House Agriculture Committees held hearings this week on the bills, S. 1334 and H. R. 3367, to establish a permanent farm labor supply program under the Department of Agriculture.

### Minimum Wages

The bills introduced by a number of Senators last week to raise the minimum wage rates established under the Fair Labor Standards Act are still in the Senate Committee on Labor and Education, to which they were referred. No hearings or further action have been scheduled at this date.

### War Powers

Senate Committee on the Judiciary, in executive session, authorized Senator John S. Cooper of Kentucky, Chairman of the subcommittee handling the bills, S. 1461 and S. 1460, to prepare such amendments as he deemed necessary to the proposed legislation and to offer these amendments on the Senate floor. The proposed legislation will extend temporarily certain emergency powers of the President under Title III of the Second

War Powers Act, relative to priorities and allocations, and would continue certain export controls. The measures would permit the President to continue to allocate tin and other items in short supply and maintain priorities on foods and certain services for a prescribed length of time.

### Water Pollution

The Senate Committee on Public Works met in executive session on June 18, to study the bill, S. 418, to provide for control of stream pollution, but took no action. Another meeting of the Committee is scheduled for early next week. The House Committee on the same day concluded hearings on three similar measures.

### Food and Drug Amendments

#### Salt and Seizures

The Food and Drug Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on June 18, held an executive session on the bill, H. R. 2717, to require that all salts sold in interstate commerce for table use be iodized. The Subcommittee at the same time considered the identical bills, H. R. 3128-H. R. 3147, to amend the seizure provision of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. The Subcommittee took no action at this meeting and has not, as yet, scheduled another session.

## Personnel

### M. I. T. Honors McGowan

James McGowan, Jr., President of Campbell Soup Co., has been elected a Term Member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and will serve in that capacity for five years. He is a graduate of the Class of 1908.

### Moore Joins New Law Firm

Richard A. Moore, who, for many years was connected with the Association's Counsel, has joined the law firm of Otis, Faricy & Burger, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

### USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended June 14 totaled 306 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was 4 percent below the 317 million pounds produced during the preceding week but 59 percent above the 192 million pounds recorded for the corresponding week of last year.

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